RICHMOND: -PRINTED (ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Four Dollas Per Annum ... paid in advance.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1806.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Charlotte Court, 2d June, 1806.

Lewis Waldin,

Against

Against

Defendant,

In Chancery.

A CRES OF LAND FOR SALE: 772 of
which ies in the county of Pittsylvania, up Lewis Waldin,

Jesse Hoard. N the motion of the plaintiff by his ley Edward Moseley and Zachariah Finch, be made party defendants to this ani; and it is further ordered, has the said defendants Hillery Moseley, Edward Moseley and Zachariah Finch, do retain one hundred dollars of the money in their hands belowing to the defendant. their hands belonging to the defendant. Hoard, until the further order of this court, and that a Moseley. Edward Moseley and Finch, to appear and answer the plaintiffs bill. The defendant Hard, not having entered his appearance according to the ad of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the mount of this court. state; on the motion of the plaintiff by his at-torney, It is ordered. That he appear here on the first day of November court next, and give se-curity for performing the decree of the court; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months success-sively and posted at the front decree the sively and posted at the front door or the courthouse of the said county.

A copy — Feste,

Thomas Read, c. c.

Charlotte Court, 5th Aug. 1806.

sembly and the rules of this court, and it appear ing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; - On the motion not an inhabitant of this state; —On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney. It is ordered, that he appear here on the first day of November court next, and give security for performing the decree of the court; that a copy of this or is be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for two of the court house of the said county.

A copy, teste,

Thos. Read, c. c. c. Buckingham county, July Court, 3000 lbs green coffee 10 linds Antigua rum 1806. Joseph Clarke and John Harris, Complainants.

Zacharias Taliaferro, Charles Patteson and John Baskerville. Defendants N the motion of the complainants

by their counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Ta liaterro and Patteson are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered and decreed that unless they shall appear here on or before November term next, and answer the bill of the complainants, the same will then be taken for confessed and the matter thereof decreed accordingly, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for Riesera Schola, whisky 4 pipes apple brandy 15 bbis do do 12 crates Liverpool ware assorted 10 do stone do 12 crates Liverpool ware assorted 10 do stone do 18 listeri association of the complainants, the same will then be taken for confessed and the copy of this order be forthwith published for Riesera Steel. a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in some public news paper of the city of Richmond, and another co py be posted up at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy-Terte.
ROLFE ELDRIDGE, jr n c FOR SALE.

GREE ABLE to the will of Thomas Pleasants, dec. of Goochland, The following parcels of Land; About 600 acres lying on the head waters of Cary's crock, in the county of Fluvania; 527 acres lying on each side Little Michank creek, in said county; about 200 acres in the county of Goochland on the Bird creek; 227 in said coun ty, on Genitoe creek, a joining the ground on which the Friends Messing house stands—and, 20 acres wood land, on the same creek, a little detached from the last mentioned. It is thought minecessary to say any thing of the quality of the land.—The payments will be made easy on

receiving indisputable security. Wm. H. Pleasants, Ex'or. September 4. 1816

NOTICE.

The partnership of THOMAS H. WALL-TON & Co is this day discoved by mutual consent. All those who are indebted to said con-cern are desired to make payments to Tho. H. Walton, who alone is authorised to receive them and give discharges. Those to whom the conand give discharges. Those to whom the con-cern are indebted, will apply to him for pay ment.

Tho. H. Walton, William Walton, jr. Cartersville, 31st Angust, 1806. The business will be carried on in future by

Thomas H. Walton,

NOTICE. DY virtue of a deed of trust execu-ted to us by Richard Foster, for the be-melit of Thomas Perkinson, will be SOLD for cash, a said Perkinson's Store, in Amelia coun ty, on the 22d instant, five HORSES, one NE GO MAN, by the name of Chance, and the trad of LAND, whereon the said Foster lives, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said debt and costs attending said sale.

thereof as bit and costs attending GEOFGE SCOTT THOMPSON SCOTT, Trustees, WSt* September 24, 1806

TO RENT, THE TENEMENT formerly oc-Dunlap, and lately by William T Stone, at the west end of the market bridge, and adjoining the house in which an extensive vendue store is about to be established. If more agreeable, I would sell, on reat onable terms, a lease of about seven and a half years in the said enement

William M'Kim. Richmond, July 28th, 1806. AKEN up by Wm. Aley, in the upper a end of Henrico county, a sorrel HOASE, about gight years old, about four feet eight or nine inches high, shod all round, a star in his forehead, trots and paces, no brand perceivable, appraised to fifty dollars.

May 17th, 1808.

on the branches of E khorn and Shockoe creeks, on the branches of E khorn and Shockoe creeks, adjoining the lines of Joseph Terry James Johnson, and others. The greater part of this land is excellent tobacco land, the whole lies well, is well watered, and timbered and all in wood 409 acres in the county of Buckingham, on the waters of Frisay, and middle State river adjointer the lines of Change and middle State river adjointer. ing the lines of Charles Maxcey. Nicholas Con ner, and others -this land is also uncleared, lies well, well timbered and watered, and a good proportion fit for the culture of tobacco and a most excellent situation for the raining of stock of all kinds. 287 I-2 acres on the head of Hatcher's creek, in the said county of Buckingham adjoining the lands of capt. Peter M Cay. Leonard Girbarn, and others—about one half of this trad is cleared, the greater part of which has lain fellows a number. this trace is cleared, the greater part of segmently in prime order for the putting in of small grain this fall, which it would bring well, if properly put in—the other half is in woods, and of good growth; there is also on this land a pretry good dwelling house, two rooms below and one above, with a brick chimney, with a fire place in the two lower rooms, and some necessary out houses
The whole of the above lands are now offered

for sale, and upon moderate terms, but if not sold privately, the first tract, will be laid off into lots and sold, to the highest bidder, at Halifax Alexander Garden, plaintiff against lots and sold, to the highest bidder, at Halifax Old Town (now Peytonsburg) a few miles below the said land, on the first Monday in November next, part cash and part upon credit. The other two, if not sold before, will at Buckingham court, on the second Monday in November next, part cash and part upon credit. ber next, be sold, to the highest bidder, as a-bove; in the meantime, any one who will buy, may treat with the proprietor, living in Bucking

> Buckingham, Aug. 5, 1806 (St. N.10) (W: N 10) We have lately received, FOR SALE,

> > 15 boxes cotton & wool

4 tons castings assort-

ed, viz. pots, ovens,

skillers, spiders, andirons, teakettles and

100 bbls cut herrings

40 lbs Spanish indige 15 lbs numegs

100 pr men's fine shoes 50 do coarse do 500 lbs Glauber sales

Louf sugar Tanners' & Linseed oil

Nova Scotia grind

Ground plaister in bble

bacco by the keg, for

Bed cords, leading lines

Stone jugs, butter pots,

stones

retailing Tar

and twins

Necklace

Weeding hoes Nests woodware

30 do whole do 15 do shad

cards do

waggon boxes 350 sacks salt

12 hhds. sugar 5 do Windward Island 14 hhds N. E. rum 14 bbls do do

1 hhds. molasses 8 casks Malaga wine 20 tierces & bls. whisky We have also on hand,

ce & ground ginger Pepper Alspice FF & F powder Shot, asserted sizes French brandy Rice Cheese Wrought and cut nails,

assorted sizes Snuif Class ware, viz. 1.2 pt. tumblers and decanters, assorted sizes

chamber pots, wash basons, bake pans, churns, &c. &c &c. We daily exped to receive, a quantity of Shere

Wine, Window Glass. Coperass and Allum, all of which articles, we will sell at a small advance, for cash, approved paper or country produce. Shapard & Lucke. Richmond May 8 1805.

FOR THE AKGUS.

Observations in opposition to the opinions and principles, contended for in a pamphlet called War in Disguise

No. VII. Means by which the navies of the federative states of Europe, may become superior to that of Great Britain, concluded - And of servations concerning the treaty of Amiens and Island of Malia.

But even advanting that all Europe, from the Baltic to the Adriatic, cannot af- been worn by his descendants. ford a sufficient number of sailors & commanders, to do justice to the enterprise-is there not another resource? Will no-Napoleon procure sailors and comman ders from Great Britain, Ireland and A be sufficient. The French sations would brought into use. indeavor to emulate them, and this emulation would be excited by rewards.

Before this point is dismissed it is proper to say something in relation to the enterpr ze and prosperity of ancient nations, and the advantages which have accrued to those who have enjoyed the em- the course of this long period other parts

pire of the seas. over all other nations, by the command of land, Spain Portual, Genoa & Venice, de the ocean, may be easily ascertained by serve notice, all of which power and prothe advi-stages which commerce ever has perity appears to have been derived from given to those nations by which it has their prosperious and extensive combeen cultivated. This is not only esta merce. blished by ancient as well as modern history, but is proved by the daily experience pected nor would it be proper to enter into of which would illustriate the subject shew that at different times various natilied upon.

led Canaanites, are the first commercial the nation now attempts, were compelled people whose history is known to us, and at different times to weld to invad a firm

to be intirely relied upon. It is however, mark and Normandy. Hence therefore, John of Jerusalem, to be held on the same universally admitted that they are the we find that nations have generally suc first who understood maritime commerce. ceeded each other; they who are now the They inhabited that part of Turkey in A- most powerful and cultivate in the greatsia, now called Syria; a country which est degree, arts, science, commerce, agrieven at that time possessed considerable culture, &c. at the time when the Pheniadvantages, which they contrived to im cians. Carthagenians and Romans flouprove, so as to become the most wealthy rished the most, were in a state of barand flourishing people of their own times, barism, ignorance and slavery

It is not known to what extent these and Ireland to the first of which antiqua ries say, they gave the name Britannia, meaning the land of Tin.

We are informed by the scriptures, that some voyages were performed by these people on account of King Solomon, who after an absence of three years returned loaded with gold, silver, ivory, precious stones, apes and peacocks. - The gene ral opinion has been that these things were obtained from some past of Africa, but it is unimportant to the present enqui ry. It is also certain that Necho. King of Egypt, about six hundred and ten years before the birth of Christ, employed some Phenician navigators to begin their voy age at the Red Sea, and to go round steer. ing their course upon the coast of Africa-In three years it is said their voyage was completed and they arrived at the mouth of the Nile.

The Carthagenians, a colony of Tyrians who inhabited a part of Africa. now belonging to Tripoli, were also a com-mercial nation. And altho, the country possessed but few advantages, yet the wealth, knowledge and population which they obtained from their commerce and Empire over the sea, put it in their pow er for a long time to contend with the Romans, who after subdoing the Cartha genians became in their turn masters. of the world, that is of every country to which they could extend their arms, including all the nations and countries of upon the Mediterranean, France, Germany and Great Britain.

Carthage being conquered and distroy ed. The Romans were masters both by see and land. This state of things con tinued until that empire was everthrowand divided by the northern Barbarians.

The Franks Sazons, Danes or Scandnavious, sometimes called the Easterlings after the destruction of the Roman Empire, appear also to have distinguished themselves on the sea. The Franks cros sed the Rhine, subdued the Roman commanders and after establishing them selves in Gaul (now France) intermarried with the inhabitan's, and soon became one people. Hence arises the French name

The Beigians Jutes, Angles and Saxons invaded and conquered Britain, and also by intermerriages formed but one people, the | nation ? name of England, or Angland, is derived sumed the government under the tide which cannot escape the most superficial of King, and the crown has ever since observer. with the exception of Oliver Cromwell.

At this time Europe had considerably emerged from that state of barbarism. which succeeded the overshrow of the Roman Empire .- The different nations began to carry on trade with each other merica, by giving high inducements? If and the arts of ship building and navigatiten dollars a month will not do, will he got on were considerably improved; but no give 20 or 30, or even more? A hundred thing of importance was accomplished unxpert seamen to a ship of the line will til the mariners compass was invented and

From the Norman conquest to the preof Europe have distinguished themselves The influence which a nation will have by their power in marnine affairs. Hol

In this cursory view, it will not be exmight be given, but a few only will be re- one have claimed and enjoyed the the misfortunes and miseries of war. empire of the seas, and that the agrient The Phenicians, whose chief cities were inhabitants of Britain, so far from being Tyre and Sidon, who in Scripture are cal- able to awe and defy the whole world as

These illustrations will be read with surpeople carried their enterprises, but when prise by many people and with mortificathe size and form of their vessels are con- tion and anger by others. - Indeed there sidered, there is much reason to suppose are many Americans-(and to their shame that they did not often venture far beyond be it mentioned,) who are so benighted by the Mediterranean, that it seems to be ge their prejudices, so entangled with petty rally admitted that they visited England notions which they call opinions that they consider their own personal happiness woulded to the success of the British dects-and notwithstanding the blood of Pearce is still unrevenged or unatoned, notwithstanding the ghosts of our fellow citizans, torn from their honest pursuits, and forced to fight the Britsh battles, roam a broad and hover over every seaport of the United States, still these deluded dreamers & infuriated partizans rejoice when they hear that other British seamen assisted, no doubt, by other im prisoned, oppressed and enslaved Americans, have s ained the ocean with the blood of Frenchmen.

At the very time when these deluded Americans, sing Jo Peans in commemoation of British naval exploits-they also know that the crews of British ships are composed of poor, and friendless men, who, for the most part, have been compelled to go on board-who, are restrained from the rights of free agency, and com pelled to fight in Battles, in the consequences of which they have no personal interests -or if they have any interest, it is opposite to that for which their lives are jeopardized. Consentaneous arguments, might be also derived from the conquests, ambition and tyranny of the British go vernment in India but enough has been said, to convince those, whose understand ings have been misled by false informati on, and to expose the errors and prejudices of others, who can tolerate nothing Europe. Asia and Africa, which bordered which does not operate in favor of British administration and tyranny.

What reader, it is asked, who has duly considered the liberal principles which were established by the Treaty of Amiens, so far as rela es to Maira, can justify he conduct of the British Cabinet for their faithless conduct in refusing, after they had obtained the benefits of a peace, to comply with one of the most important considerations and conditions? We know well, wha are the feeble and contemptible excuses which have been published, and we also know, that not one of them, even the' the suspicions upon which the authors pretend to rely, had been excited by a missionary from Heaven, can afford any thing to visidicate the violation of their engagements, made in the most sol mn manner, in the face of all Europe, and surtable to the general voice of the British

Upon a former occasion, the distinction from the tribe called Angles. About the between the British rolers and people, has same that a number of adventurers from been illustrated. Are examples required in the neighboring coasts of ed? Then let this be one. All the world Denmark, &c. made a settlement in has read the treaty; all the world knows France which they called Normandy, al. that it was received by the people of Enerwards one of the provinces of France, gland, with an enthusiasm which borderand there established an independent go- ed on frenzy; all the world knows that it vernment. Some time afterwards the has been violated; and all who admit descendants of these people under the these truths, must also admit that there command, of Duke William invaded and is a distinction between the projects of the conquered England. William then as rulers, and the interests of the people,

It will be recollected, that the writer has frequently condemned the British nation-rather the rolers, for the wars. which have spread havor & desolation, in Europe, & indeed have threatened, aginged, and filled the rest of the world with solicitude or dismay. It will not be necessary to retrace the whole course of those anti-social proceedings. It will be sufficient for the present purpose, to substantiate a single important fact. The Treaty of Amiens, was one of the most deliberate acts, which has ever claimed sent time, France and England have been the notice of Europe. It was this treaty considered as rival hostile nations -they by which the peace and tranquility of Euhave been often at war with each other, rope, was restored and guaranteed. It sometimes single-handed & at other times was this treaty by which faithless Ausin confederation with other nations-in tria was forgiven, and again identified as a powerful nation. It was this treaty, which declared that Malia should be restored to its ancient government, and by this treaty the British rulers were bound to evacuate that important Island.

When the articles of the treaty, which relate to Matta are candidly weighted and appreciated, it will be difficult for the most obstinate or stopid Englishmon, or of every observer -- Many examples either lengthy details. Enough has been said to excuse or patiestion for that condust which most thorough-paced partizon to offer an violated the national faith, and revived all

> Articles of the Treaty of Amiens which relate to the Islant of Malta, We. are as follow :

" The Island of Malta, Goza and Coeven that is too much obscured in fables Belgium, lutland, Rome, Saxony, Den-mino, shall be restored to the order of S. &c.

conditions on which it possessed them before the war, and under the following sti-Dulations :

1. " The Knigh's of the order, whose languages shall continue to subsist, after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, are invited to return to Malte, as soon as the exchange shall have taken place. They will there form a general chapter, and proceed to the election of a grand master, chosen from among the natives of the nation which preserves their language," unless that election has been already made since the exchange of the preliminaries. It is understood that an election made subsequent to that epoch, shall slone be considered valid, to the exclusion of any other that may have taken place at any period prior to that epoch."

2. "The governments of the French Republic and of Great Britain desiring to place the order and Island of Malia, in a state of entire independence, with respect to them, agree that there shall not be in future, either a French or English language, and that no individual belonging to. either the one or the other of these powers, shall be admitted into the order."

3. ! There shall be established a Maltese language, which shall be supported by the territorial revenues and commercial duties of the island. This language shall have its peculiar dignities, an establishment, and an hotel. Proofs of nobiity shall not be necessary for the admission of Knights of this language; and hey shall moreover be admissible to all offices, and shall enjoy all privileges, in the same manner as the Knights of the other languages. At least balf, of the municipal, administrative, civil, judicial, and other employments depending on go-vernment, shall be filled by inhabitants of he Islands of Malta, Goza and Comino."

4. " The forces of his Britannic Majesty, shall evacuate the island and its dependencies, within three months from the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if possible. At that epoch, it shall be given up to the order in its present state, provided the grand master or commissaries, fully authorised according to the statutes of the order, shall be in the island to take possession; and that the force which is to be provided by his Sicilian Majesty, as is hereafter stipulated, shall have arrived

5. "One half of the garrison at least, shall be always composed of native Maltese; for the remainder, the order may levy recruits in those countries only, which continue to possess the languages. (nosseder les langues.) The Maltese troops shall have Maltese officers. The command in chief of the garrison, as well as the nomination of the officers shall pertain to the grand master; and this right he cannot resign, even temporarily, except in favor of a Knight, and in concurrence with the advice of the council of the order."

6 " I he independence of the Isles of Malia, of Goza, a: d Comino, as well as the present arrangement, shall be placed under the protection and guarantee of France, Grest Britain, Austr Russia, and Prussia."

7. " The neutrality of the order, and of the Island of Malta, with its dependencies, is proclaimed."

8. " The ports of Malta shall be opened to the commerce and navigation of all nations, who shall there pay equal and moderate duties; the duties shall be applied to the cultivation of the Maltese language, as specified in paragraph 3; to that of the civil and onlivery establish-ments of the Island, as well as to that of a general Lazaretto, open to all ensigns."

9. "The states of Barbary, a e excepted from the conditions of the preceding paragraphs, until by means of an arrangement to be procured by the contracting parties, the system of hostilities, which subsists between the states of Barbary and the order of St John, or the powers possessing the languages, or concurring in he composition of the order, shall have ceased."

10. "The order shall be governed, both with respect to spirituals and temporals, by the same statutes which were in force when the Knights left the Isle, as far as the present treaty shall not derogate from

11. "The regulations contained in the paragraphs 3. 5, 7, 8 and 10, shalf be converted into laws and perpetual statutes of the order, in the customary manner : and the grand master, (or if he shall not be in the island at the time of its restoration to the order, his representative,) as well as his successors, shall be bound to take an oah for their punctual observance "

12. " His Sicilian Majesty, shall be invited to furnish two thousand men, natives of his states, to serve in garrison of different fortresses of the said islands. That

A language here signifies a right of election, as belonging to a particular catholic nation.
Thus, in the Maltese, from the Knights chosen in France, were styled of the French language,